





SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1859.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given that a meeting will be held at KENDALLVILLE, Noble County, Ind., on April 15th, 1859, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, embracing the 10th congressional district. A general attendance is respectfully requested as the premium list will be arranged at that time and other important business transacted.

S. W. SPOTT,  
J. D. G. NELSON,  
JOHN MITCHELL,  
Committee.  
W. B. DICK, Cor. Sec.

## Spiritualism

Mrs. E. O. Hizer will address the citizens of Fort Wayne, on Tuesday evening near, March 22nd at 7 o'clock, at the Court-house. Subject: Spiritualism. Admission 10 cents.

**Convention to Amend the Constitution.**—The act to provide for a convention to amend or alter the constitution, provides that the qualified voters may, at the next October election vote for or against the calling of a convention to alter the constitution of the state. The inspectors of election are to ask each voter if he is in favor of the convention, and duly record the answer. If a majority of all the votes given in the state be in favor of the convention, then the Governor is to issue a proclamation that delegates are to be elected at the April election, 1860. The convention is to consist of 100 delegates, apportioned as the members of the House of Representatives, and to receive the same per diem and mileage as the Legislature. This would give Allen Co. two delegates. The amended Constitution is to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State—the Convention to have power to submit one or more amendments to the vote of the people as distinct propositions; the Governor to lay said amended Constitution before the General Assembly at its next meeting thereafter, whose duty it shall be to pass all proper laws to submit the same to the qualified voters of the State for their approval or rejection, and also for organizing the government under the amended Constitution, provided the same should be ratified by such voters.

We have heard no expression of any desire on the part of the people for such movement, and look upon it as mischievous and unneeded. The present constitution, defective as it may be, probably better than any new one that the proposed convention would make, and we had rather endure the evils we now have than live for others we know not of—but should be pretty sure to find in the work of the 100 able and disinterested gentlemen who would form the new convention.

Several interests have been at work in getting this bill through. The ultra temperance men hope to so change the constitution as to give them an opportunity of adopting a Prohibitory Maine Law. Others wish the check which the present constitution gives to local legislation, removed;—one seeks to prevent foreigners voting before naturalization;—and some to remove the prohibition against free negroes settling in the state. These features in the present constitution have all adopted in obedience to the almost unanimous demand of the people, and we can see no cause for their repeal so soon after their adoption. We do not believe the people wish it, and therefore we oppose the design of calling this convention tinkering the constitution, and imposing on the state a heavy burden of taxation for the expenses of the convention, which we are ill prepared to bear.

Another active element in the new project is to be found in the numerous aspiring and self-sufficient politicians who are unfortunately blessed with, who hope to be elected delegates, and to immortalize themselves by their exploits in constitution-making. They are a class we have but little sympathy with, and their efforts in this behalf should be sufficient to warn all prudent men against voting for the convention.

**Appointments by the Governor.**—Indiana has given the following list of appointments, in which it will be seen that the claims of citizens of our state capital for their due proportion of the spoils of office have been fully recognized by the Governor.

John W. Blake of Clinton county; John P. Dunn, of Marion county; (1) and B. F. Mullen of Ripley county. Directors to constitute a Board of Control to locate and superintend the letting and construction of a new State Prison, north of the National road.

W. H. Tallott, of Marion county; (2) President of the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Asylum for the Blind, and of the Commissioners of the H. S. Hospital for the Insane.

E. J. Beck and Henry Brady, of Marion county; (3) Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane.

Thomas W. Wooten, of Johnson county, and John M. Kitchen, of Marion county; (4) Trustees of the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

M. Fitzgibbon, of Marion county; (5) and H. G. Hazlett, of Boone county, Trustees of the Asylum for the Blind.

It will be seen that out of ten appointments only six have been given to Indiana—namely, which all things considered is certainly reasonable, and the only wonder is, that it was necessary for the Governor to look to the balance of the State for the remaining four. Paris is said to be France, and Indianapolis certainly is Indiana, so far as executive favors are concerned. If a new constitution should be formed, it might be a good idea to incorporate a provision in it that no citizen of that modest and much-deserving city should hereafter be considered eligible to hold any office in the gift of the executive.

Perhaps another provision—that the officers of State, and citizens of Indianapolis generally should have free access to the public treasury, without any ugly penance inflicting imprisonment in the Penitentiary for embezzlement, would also be considered just and proper.

**Board of Equalization.**—An act of the late Legislature provides that on the Wednesday after the third Monday in June, after the meeting of the County Boards of Equalization, the Auditors of the several counties in each congressional district are to meet together at an appointed place and form a District Board of Equalization for the purpose of equalizing the rate of appropriation in the several counties. Delegates from the District Boards are to assemble at Indianapolis on the first Monday in July, and, with the Auditor of State as President, to form a State Board, whose duty it will be to compare the reports of the District Boards, with the corrections and changes made thereby, and equalize the appropriation of lands in the several districts and counties in the state.

The Board for the 10th District is to meet at Kendallville, Noble Co.

**Pair, &c., of St. Patrick's School Society.**—The St. Patrick's School Society, appropriately celebrated the anniversary of their patron saint, on Thursday, March 17th. In the morning, the society, gaily decorated with green sashes, bearing a likeness of St. Patrick and appropriate inscriptions, and neatly trimmed with gold lace and fringe, formed in procession together with the children of the school, accompanied by O'Connell's Band, and marched to the church, where an eloquent address on the life and character of St. Patrick was delivered by Father Kilroy, of LaPorte.

In the evening the ladies had a fair and supper which far exceeded any thing of the kind ever put up here. The supper was choice and well arranged, with a profusion of every thing that could tempt the palate; while the numerous beautiful and exquisitely designed useful and fancy articles offered for sale, spoke volumes in favor of the skill, industry, and good taste of the fair hands engaged in their manufacture. The large hall was crowded to its utmost extent and many had to return home without being able to effect an entrance. It is computed that not less than 1,000 persons were present. Every thing went off pleasantly and satisfactorily, bearing evidence as well of the good management of the directors as of the good feeling inspiring the crowded assemblage.

Seven of eight hundred persons partook of the supper; yet so abundant were the viands provided, that a quantity sufficient to feed as many more was next day distributed among the poor. One thing which added much to the convenience of the arrangements was the full supply of every requisite in the glassware and queensware department, which we understood were supplied by Mr. Ward from his extensive wholesale department. The fair attendants on the various tables for the sale of fancy articles, ice cream, confectionaries, &c., were kept busy as bees, and gathered a rich harvest. But the crowd was so great that many were unable to get to the tables, and the stock of articles was so seemingly inexhaustible that a large amount remained unsold at the close. The receipts of the night were \$531.38.

Last night the fair was again opened for the sale of what remained. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, some 400 or 500 persons attended. The competition among buyers was brisk, and we believe every article was sold. The receipts amounted to \$272.10; making a total for the two nights of \$803.48.

We were gratified to observe the general attendance at this supper. All sects, creeds, and parties were fully and fairly represented, and all met and parted with kindness and christian good feeling. This is the first public appeal the ladies of this church have ever made (we trust it may not be the last) and it is honorable to the liberality of our citizens that it was so freely responded to.

In conclusion, we are desirous by the Society to express their most grateful and sincere thanks to the public for their liberality; also to those who donated or made articles for the fair, and those whose zealous and efficient services contributed so materially to its success.

**The next Presidency.**—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says he has the best authority for stating that Senator Douglas was not to be before the Charleston Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. He will be one of the delegates and will have a considerable share in determining who the nominee shall be. Democratic opinion seems to be settling down between Vice-President Breckinridge and Jo. Lane. The South would prefer Houston as their first choice, but failing in him will divide between Kentucky and Oregon. The North will then settle the controversy.

**Next Congress.**—Parties will probably be nearly balanced in the next House of Representatives. Of the members already elected, 35 are Democrats, 13 Anti-Leocomptons, and 102 Republicans. Those to elect are estimated—73 Democrats, 7 Republicans, and 7 Americans. Total 108 Democrats, 13 Anti-Leocomptons, 109 Republicans, 7 Americans. The Americans and Anti-Leocomptons will have the balance of power.

**New Jersey.**—The Legislature of New Jersey have elected John C. Tenrick, Rep. to the U. S. Senate, in place of Hon. Van Wright whose term has expired. The vote stood—Tenrick 42, Voorn, Dem 24; Stockton 2, Wright 3.

**Garden Seeds.**—The snow-covered ground this morning does not look much like gardening, but as we think it probable that after a while we may have spring, we refer those who intend having a garden, to the advertisement of Meyer & Brother, who have for sale a general assortment of garden seeds, plants, &c., from some of the best seedsmen in this country and Europe.

**Panorama of the Little Regions.**—This splendid work of art was exhibited here four evenings, and on Tuesday and Wednesday afterwards, to large and respectable audiences. So far as we have heard an expression of all appear to have been satisfied and delighted with it. It gives the spectator a most life-like and vivid representation of the wonders of nature as displayed in the arctic regions, and the dangers and horrors to which Dr. Kane and his brave fellows were exposed. Some of the views, more especially the midnight scenes and representations of the aurora borealis are truly magnificent, and beyond our powers of language adequately to describe. The panorama is truly worthy the liberal patronage it has met with in every place where exhibited.

**Gubernatorial.**—Hon. C. L. Dunham is spoken of as the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana. There is no man in Indiana who would meet with more favor in this position than the State than Mr. Dunham. His Democraticism is unimpeachable, and as a politician he has no superiors, and but few equals. Cutting and zealous in the cause of Democracy, he would make a vigorous and determined canvass, one that could not but be successful. As a member of Congress, or in any other capacity in which he has labored heretofore, he has given the best evidences of honesty and integrity—which is sure, always to gain the affections of the people.

Unless we are badly mistaken, Mr. Dunham is the choice of two-thirds of the Democracy of the third district, and for ought we know, the choice of the State. Success to him.—*Clumbus Democrat.*

**Of all the men now spoken of for Governor, we look upon Mr. Dunham as far the best. He is a sound Democrat, never deviating in a hair's breadth from the straight Democratic line; is possessed of a sound judgment and more than ordinary proportion of practical good sense; and more than all, is of unblemished integrity. He will certainly be elected, if nominated, and all would have the fullest confidence that he would not only ably but faithfully discharge his duties.**

**Our next Candidate for Governor.**—A good Democrat! writing in another place in this paper, suggests the name of the Hon. Cyrus L. Dunham, our present Secretary of State, as our next candidate for Governor. It may be thought by some rather early to commence negotiating this question, but all must admit, if we desire success in 1860, much depends upon the character and qualifications of the candidate presented by our next State Convention, and with this view it will certainly be conceded that no one can resist the propriety of pointing out the different gentlemen who are likely to be before the Convention.

From what we have seen and heard during

the winter just spent at the Capital, we are decidedly of the opinion that our correspondent has named the man who is to receive the next nomination for Governor. Since his eloquent speech in the Hall of the House of Representatives, during the extra session, there has been a remarkable change in the terms of the Democratic effort on that occasion dispelled all gloom, moved all doubt, kindled a fire in every true Democrat's heart, and made all feel that with such a leader the old, faithful and constitutional party must still succeed.

As to the State as a speaker, and his position as a Democrat, Mr. Dunham is in every other particular eminently worthy of gubernatorial honors, and we shall be much mistaken if he does not receive them. We are with "Democrat" for Dunham!—*Frankfort Crescent.*

## LIST OF THE PUBLIC ACTS

Passed at the Special Session of the Thirty-Fifth Congress

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases," approved the 5th of March, 1856.

An act for the admission of Oregon into the Union.

An act granting the right of way over, and depot grounds on the military grounds at Fort Gratiot, in the State of Michigan, for railroad purposes.

An act to provide for the payment of the claims of the State of Maine for expenses incurred by that State in organizing a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war.

An act authorizing the President to make advances of money to Hiram Powers.

An act to provide for holding the courts of the United States in the State of Alabama.

An act to incorporate the Washington National Monument Society.

An act to authorize the Attorney General to represent the United States in the proceeding in equity now pending in the Supreme Court between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

An act to continue the office of register of the land office at Vincennes, Indiana.

An act to amend an act entitled, "An act authorizing repayment for land erroneously sold by the United States."

An act giving the present of Congress to a law of the Missouri Legislature for the application of the reserved two per cent. fund of said State.

An act to protect the land fund for school purposes in Sarpy county, Nebraska Territory.

An act to confirm the land claims of certain pueblos and towns in the territory of New Mexico.

An act providing for keeping and distributing all public lands.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1860.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the land and department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1860.

An act for the relief of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

An act to fix and regulate the compensation of Senators and members of the land office and the provisions of the act approved April 20, 1818.

An act to authorize settlers upon the 16th and 30th sections, who settled before the survey of the public lands, to pre-empt their settlements.

An act to provide for the salaries of the expenses of investigating committees of the House of Representatives.

An act for the punishment of forging or counterfeiting for military bounty land warrants, bounty land certificates, certificates of location, certificates of purchase, and receivers receipts.

An act making appropriations for the salaries, expenses, and judicial expenses of Government for the year ending June 30, 1860.

An act supplemental to an act for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union.

An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th June, 1860.

An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1860.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1860.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make contracts for the construction of the works constructed by the United States for bringing the Potomac water into the cities of Washington and Georgetown, for the supply of said water for all governmental purposes, and for the uses and benefits of the inhabitants of the said cities.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the expenses of investigating committees, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1860.

An act to provide for extending the law and jurisdiction of the United States to the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and China, concluded on the 8th of November, 1856, at Shanghai.

An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of Government for the year ending June 30, 1860.

**RESOLUTIONS.**

Joint resolution for the relief of Michael Paparizita.

Joint resolution in regard to the tobacco trade of the United States with foreign nations.

Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain plots of land in the city of Petersburg, Virginia, belonging to the United States.

Joint resolution authorizing Townsend Harris, United States Consul General at Japan, and H. C. J. Henskin, his interpreter, respectively, to accept a small box from the Queen of England.

Joint resolution to correct a clerical error in the act for the relief of Isaac Body and Samuel Fleming.

Joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to the acceptance by Captain M. F. Maury and Professor A. D. Bache, of gold medals from the San Francisco Exposition.

A resolution for the payment of an unpaid balance to the State of Georgia on account of military services.

A resolution for the relief of W. H. Hazzard Wigg.

A resolution for changing the plan of the Cannon House at Galveston, in the State of Texas.

A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey a portion of the Government land on which the United States Court house stands in Rutland, Vermont, in exchange for other land belonging to said State.

A resolution for the appointment of two Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

A resolution conferring the rank of senior flag officer on the active service list of the United States Navy on Captain Charles Stewart.

Joint resolution in relation to an act entitled "An act to regulate the compensation of members of Congress," approved August 16th, 1856, so far as relates to such members as shall be during their terms of office.

A resolution in relation to the second section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the location of certain public and private land claims in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes."

A resolution in relation to removal of obstructions to navigation to the mouth of the Mississippi river.

**The New State Prison.** The Board of Control of the Northern State Prison met on yesterday at two o'clock at the State house. Judge Blake was elected President of the Board, and John P. Dunn, Secretary. The Board decided to visit the towns in the Northern part of the State, with a view to selecting a site. They adjourned on Monday next.

We understand that the Board also, elected Charles W. Seely, of Elkhart county, as War Agent. This is a good selection. Mr. Seely possesses superior qualifications for the place. He is a native of England, of good character, of good character, and has had large experience in criminal matters. He was elected in 1852, and again in 1854, Sheriff of Elkhart county, and since the expiration of the latter term of that office, has been United States Deputy Marshal. In addition to the duties of Sheriff, he has also superintended the erection of the new Penitentiary. He will, without doubt, make an efficient and valuable officer.

The Board, as it will be seen, have organized to come to the discharge of their duties, and they will energetically proceed to the execution of the trust committed to them. They will, at an early day, after having examined the advantages of the different proposed sites for the prison, decide upon a local one, and take measures for its erection.—*State Sentinel.*

## Three Days Later from Europe.

WAR RUMORS MORE THREATENING.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

New York, March 16. The steamship City of Washington, which sailed from Liverpool to the United States, three days later than expected, has arrived at this port.

The steamship City arrived on the 27th ult. There was less confidence in the preservation of peace than when the Arabia sailed on the 26th ult.

It is confirmed that the Pope invites the withdrawal of the French and Austrian troops from Rome. "It is not known how these powers will react. The rumors of approaching war continue."

Mr. D. Israel has introduced a Parliamentary Reform bill, moderate in character, which partly extends the elective franchise.

Lord Walpole and Mr. Henley have retired from the cabinet, and Mr. Estcourt and Lord Dunsborough are their successors.

Cotton has advanced 1-16th. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet.

Great Britain.—Lord Cowley has reached Vienna, and had an interview with the Emperor.

Mr. Disraeli's Reform bill gives the elective franchise upon all members of the learned professions, and to parties having small investments in the funds and savings bank.

The bill is strongly opposed by the Reformers, but a large meeting of the conservative members was held at Lord Derby's, at which two hundred pledged themselves to give it their unanimous support.

Messrs. Walpole, H. M. Secretary, and Hon. Lord President of the Board of Trade, have resigned on account of difference of opinion in relation to the Reform bill. Mr. Sutherland-Estcourt succeeds the former, and Lord Dunsborough the latter.

Rumors prevail of further success from the cabinet including the Earl of Salisbury and Mr. Anderson.

The British exports show an enormous increase over last year.

France.—It is explained that the ground for supposing that the French and Austrians will evacuate the Papal States is only because the Pope has invited them to leave. Nothing has transpired to indicate how either power will proceed, but the rumors at Paris says that the French will withdraw.

The war preparations continued with much activity, and the funds which were so long ago at the sailing of the Arabia, on the 26th ultimo, had become depressed. The French three per cent bond fell to 84 1/2.

The latest Paris letters say that the chance of war fever is reported to run high in Germany.

London, March 2. On Monday more over-laided the stock exchange, the most restoring portions of the London market, and the market on Friday having been explained away officially.

At a meeting yesterday of the Conservative Club, Mr. Disraeli's Reform bill was discussed. Lord Derby stated that if on the second reading or upon any of the main clauses of the bill in Committee, any member should move in any way to amend, the bill would be withdrawn.

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and sought to maintain, we lose the integrity of our organization; we lose the security of the rights of the South, within the Union; and, lastly, we will very probably lose the Union of the States in the end. If the South goes to Congress as a last resort to ask protection for her rights, instead of appealing to an unprejudiced tribunal, the Supreme Judiciary, where her rights are forfeited, she will probably fail, and with the failure must come her separation from the Union. The folly and madness of such a course is more apparent from the fact that there is no practical case for such an appeal. The South is not to be asked to give protection to slave property, she never has been occasion for it. The issue is founded alone upon the inadvisable and ill-advised expression of an opinion by Mr. Douglas that the Territories may be unfriendly legislation, exclude slavery, and seems to have been directed more against his person and position than in consequence of any practical necessity for it.

Is this, asks the appeal, sufficient cause for precipitating upon the country so grave and novel an issue, involving such serious and momentous consequences? We think not, and can but hazard it to pass before they press this unwelcome issue upon the Democratic party and the country.

Washington, March 15. It is probably ascertained that both England and France intend to send a large expedition, sending naval forces to the coast of Mexico, to procure due reparation for the wrongs committed to British and French subjects.

The further statement is made that it is not their purpose to take sides with or to favor either of the contending Mexican Governments.

There is no reason to believe that our Government is apprehensive that any thing will be done by them to conflict with the Monroe doctrine, or to shape the political institutions of that country.

John Holt, of Kentucky, entered upon the discharge of his duties as Postmaster-General yesterday.

General Denver left yesterday afternoon for California. His resignation as Commissioner of Indian Affairs is to take effect on the first of April next.

Mr. Mix, Chief Clerk of the bureau, has been commissioned as Acting commissioner.

The Grand Jury yesterday commenced the examination of witnesses in the Sickles case. Twelve or fourteen witnesses have been summoned.

Joseph Miller, ex-member of Congress from Ohio, has been elected a Justice of the Peace for Nebraska, in the place of Judge S. W. Black, appointed Governor.

Washington, March 16. The Union of this morning in an editorial article on our Mexican and Central American relations, says that there is not the least reason to believe that anything yet transpired that either the French or British Government modify their policy in Mexico.

It is also stated that the American Government is maintaining a strict neutrality, and has entered no arrangement with the French and British Governments, that the naval officers of the three nations should act together, should such action be necessary to afford protection to their respective citizens.

It is also stated that the ground that the Monroe doctrine prohibits any European nation from going to war with Mexico. Whatever cause might exist, it remains and means to take care that European nations should not again











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50 boxes Candles,  
5 boxes Rice,  
25 chests Tea,  
25 boxes Soap,  
20 lbs Soap,  
For sale by  
H. R. SCHWEDMAN.  
100 lbs each Feathers, for sale by  
SCHWEDMAN.











